WOMAN'S WORLD.

It intended that these columns shall record reman's work in all the varied fields of usefulness, effect opinion respecting women, and voice the fews and thoughts of women. It is hoped; that hey may in some measure encourage and strength. on women in every worthy effort, aid! . of in t 'iv ing the problem of self-support, protect then through knowledge of forms of business and law espire them to attain to their rightful position, and thus through enlightened, elevated woman; heed ennoble the home, the race, the Nation,

"Woman's World" is wide. As wife, as mother, as home-maker, as worker, as educator, as philan-Shropist, as comrade, as citizen, and as a human; beme, woman is everywhere building for nerself and | able to afford the time to build her physical her generation. From all sections of this world, brief reports of individual an organized work, news items, thoughts, suggestions and inquiries are invited for these columns. Address all such communications to

FLORENCE M. ADRINGOS. 165 Elm St., Indianapolis, Ind.

There was one lady in the graduating class of the Indiana Payso-Medical College this year, Miss Laura B. Jennings of Busa-

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois House for the establishment of a State Prison and Reformatory for women and girls, under the control of a board of trustees composed of women.

A bill giving women the right to vote at school elections has passed both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature. The bill for a constitutional amendment giving women foll suffrage was put upon passage, March 26, and received 47 votes against 42, but lacked the constitutional majority, 51 affirm-

A surprisingly large vote has been given by the Rrode Island Legislature in favor of a resolution to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. It passed the House, but there was a technical error in the bill. The Senate corrected and passed the bill and returned it to the House which again voted in its favor, 34 to 12. But as 37 votes, a majority of all members both prees-ent and absent, are required to pass a measure the bill failed. An effort will probably be made to have it reconsidered.

The fall text of Governor Pierce's veto of the Dakota Woman Suffrage Bill is given in another column. The defects to waich ne objects illustrate anew the inability of men to represent women. The bi I was orepared and ably championed by men who are firm believers in the principle involved, and yet it fell far short in its provisions of justice toward the class it was designed to benefit. Although it rendered women ineligible to hold office and did not include municipal been considered by the Legislature for weeks, had passed the House by a vote of 29 to 19, and the Council by a vote of 14 to 10, and had received the support of many of the best citizens, both men and women, in the Territory. Now that so high authority has de-clared that "If a woman is good enough to vote, she is good enough to be voted for," it is to be hoped that in the several States where women are eligible to certain offices and have been elected thereto, the Governors Lesislators will see converse of Governor Pierce's equally that if a woman is good enough to be voted

or, she is good enough to voie. The assertion that women do not want the ballot is of all objections the most flat, stale and unprofitable. None so blind as those who will not see. During the past year peitions with about 35,000 signatures-twohirds women-asking for woman suffrage, have been filed with the Massachusetts Legslature. yet it is solemnly averred that the mass of women in that State are opposed to the "imposition of political responsibilities." At the mass meeting held in this city. May, 1882 at least 40,000 women through their letters and delegates expressed a desire to vote, and yet numerous Indiana Legislators assume that a balf dozen sgitators constitute the woman suffrage element in this State. A few years ago, a petition was presented to the Illinois Legislature asking for the "Home Protection Ballot" signed by 185,000 wemen, who have since largely declared for the full ballot, and yet the first and strongest demur;to the woman suffrage argument made by Mrs. Haggart a short time ago at Springfield was that the Illinois women were not desirous of the ballot. The same objection was made when the question was pending in Washington Territory, nevertheless nine-fenths of the women there voted at the last election, and it is altogether probable that the wide awake, pubme-spirited women of Dakota would have used the ballot as generally had the privilege been granted:

A private letter received from the wife of member who strongly advocated the bill in the Dakota Legislature, says that the "whisly element" used every means in their power to secure its veto, while a letter from another lady says that "the Presbyte-rian minister, Mr. Austia, and wife worked early and late for the defeat of the bill. Mr. Austin preaching a virulent sermon against

is not altogether a pleasing ight—the church and the on clasping hands together to prevent the investure of women with political

It is possible that Governor Pierce may be come convinced that the women of Dakota should have been consulted previous to his action on the bill. A special from Pierre "ays that a petition for his removal is receiv ing numerous signatures in that locality, and that "the woman-suffrage ladies will prob ably circulate similar ones in many parts of the territory."

The women who want to write are a legion. One whose daily work lies within the pre cinets of newspaperdom naturally becomes sible occupation wherein a woman who finds herself in distressed circumstances or in need of extra pin money can earn something with out sacrificing her dignity or leaving her rome to labor, or possessing special qualifi-

It is pitiful, the letters that come some times from women in delicate health or with little children, or in other circumstances which prevent them from undertaking more arduous labors; from teachers tired of their vocation; from school girls wanting money to complete their education. The writers tell their needs, their hopes and ambitions, inclose samples of their work—essays on threadbare themes, weak stories and weaker poems, sometimes fairly written, ofttimes misspelled, ungrammatical and sketchy and request a permanent engagement as "paid contributors" This phase

feminine effort is worse pitiful, it is discouraging, because it shows so little comprehension of the requirements of the work attempted, such ut-ter ignorance of the fact that in this as in other professions, only skilled labor, the products of talent or of experience command remuneration. It is true that occasional literary work of good quality, of the very best quality, is sometimes done by persons engaged in other occupations. But they must have an intimate knowledge of some interesting subject and sufficient education to make a readable article. It is also true that much is printed which is no better than conceal the identity of a brilliant Southern girl, has renewed the interest of the public in the collection of picturesque stories entitled "in the Tennessee Mountains." Miss Mary Murfree, the author, now of 8t. Louis, was born and raised in Tennessee, much of her literary work was done there, and the some of the smateur efforts which are "respectfully declined," but it must be borne in mind that numerous sentences and para in mind that numerous sentences and para berland mountains. About seven years ago she wrote 'The Dancin' Party," which was monentary value, and that numerous other published in the Atlantic Monthly. She

There are letters from another class of critics intimated for a moment that "Criddle-be writers, young women who have been authoratip as an occupation, who seembled those of a woman. Her publishers corresponded with her books, lives for their work, who sek con-

cerning preparation, qualifications, methods opportunities and or enings. To them an open, letter, or ratter several embodying the re sults of the writer's observation in this field may be of value.

As civilization advances, competition grows stronger, and training and smill bacome assential to high success. The woman who wins most easily is she who is best pre pared for her work and who concentrates her efforts. Whatever the line of work chosen, nothing is of greater advantage in the preparation therefor than the acquisition of sound health. The middle aged woman in the midst of the heat and labors of the day, forced rerbsps to fight the wolf from the door, or feering to falter lest she should love | see Mountains," by Houghton, Mifflin & C)., her footbold so hardly gained, may not be Beston. system anew, and must counsel with the apothecary and patch up with powders and pills, but the young woman, with her life before her should choose a more wise and economical course of bracing the back to the burden. Before the enters for the race, let her take a careful inventory of her physical conditions and then proceed to eliminate by means of intelligent and suitable physical training the sches and pains, weaknesses and ailments with which it is sillicted. Debt is

abad burden to begin life with, but it will "pay" in the strongest sense of that expressive commercial phrase, it will "pay" a young woman to pawn her most precious heirlooms, or to borrow the means if necessary to enable her to devote three months. six months or a year, to such training as will put her in the field untrammelled by bodily ills or weaknesses. To be stronglimbed, fleet-footed and clear-brained, to be in perfect physical tone, is to be able to laugh at obstacles, to scoff at fatigue, to

climb without slipping back. Among the qualifications that constitute a talent for authorship none are more valuable than an observant eye, a retentive memory and a capacity for untiring labor, and the early and assidious cultivation of these will be of immense advantage. To be able to take in at a glance all the minutiae of a land scape, to catch the details, touches and asides of a moving street scene, to see the twitches and wrinkles, the deepening of lines, the changing of tints, lights and shadows that make up a fleeting facial expression is to possess the secret of strong and vivid de-

To be able to remember facts, whether presented through reading or hearing, to repeat conversations, speeches and sermons, to oucte passages and to tell where they can be found, to know who wrote this and who said that, in short, to retain the what, when and where of everything that comes before you that is likely to be of future use, is to save months of laborious research, and to possess an invaluable qualification for every branch

of literary work. To be capable of careful, tireless work and of striving toward perfection, to be willing to study, observe and experiment in order thing. It had to obtain a thorough knowledge of a subject. to be willing to re-write again and again, to | women usurped the male function of drawisk, to seek and wait for the right word, is to be able to reach the excellence essential to true art. It was Gosthe's belief that genius is largely a capacity for sustained and unwearted labor. The methods and successes of Miss Mary Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock) are in illustration of this belief. It is said by those acquainted with this young author and her labors that her power for sustained effort and careful finish is remerkable. She composes rapidly, striking off her theme at white heat. Then she revises and publishes. Her first notable story "The Dancin Party at Harrison's Cove," was written in one day, then subjected to the process of finishing and polishing for three weeks. She condenses her manuscript, relentlessly striking out redundant worl' often reducing it one half. It is related that in order to write the gambling scene in one of her books which the Literary World quoted as an example of fine realistic writing sne sent for Schenck's Hand Book and with the members of her family played poker for three months, her interest in that seductive game waning as soon as she was satisfied that she was thoroughly prepared to write her description. In the book "Where the Battle was Fought" a law question was involved. She was not content with the information given by her father and brother,

both able lawyers, but made a thorough study of the whole subject pertaining to the statute of limitatiens. In the serial now being published in "Wide Awake," "Down the Ravine," she introduces the supposed discovery of gold which turned out to be iron pyrites. In testing the find heat was used and a description of its effects was given. To prepare this chapter she got all the books on metallurgy that the Public and the Mercantile libraries had on their shelves, and made a close and methodical study of the subject. That Miss Murfree has never had a M. S. rejected is due probably quite as much to her painstaking labor as to her masculine pseudomym,

her a quicker reading at first. General News Notes.

and masculine chirography, though the

concealment of her sex doubtless secured

Iowa.-Mrs. L. B. Stevens of Cedar Rapids owns and controls two banks. It is thought that she was the first woman president of a bank in the United States, though others occupy that position now.

Connecticut.-Miss Minnie S. Seeley, of New Haven, has been appointed notary public, the second woman in the State to receive this commission.

ILLINOIS. - Miss Alice C. Nute, who for six or eight years has been a well-known stenographer in the Chicago courts, and of late in Judge Lawrence's office, was admitted a few days ago to practice as an attorney. Her long experience in the courts will give her a good start in her new profession.

PENNSYLVANIA - A progressive movement has been made by the Episcopal Church at Philadelphia. At the request of the Sanday School Association and with the approval of acquainted with the number, desires and | the Bishop of the Diocese, Miss Sarah Smiqualifications of this class. Many regard ley is giving a series of twelve Lenten Bible | women as a class to join the army of women Readings

Kansas - There are three women notaries public in Topeka: Mrs. Tourston, in a bank; Miss Anna Smith, in the Capital of fice; and Miss Spencer, sister of the County Clerk, and his deputy. Miss Carrie Shortt is also a notary.

Literary Notes.

The Woman's Tribune for March contains a report of the proceedings of the Washing ton convention of the National Woman Sui

frage Association. The Women's Journal, Boston, Mass., is the only weekly paper east of the Rocky Mountains devoted to Woman Saffrage and and to the work, wages, and education of women. It is an eight-page weekly, edited by Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, and Alice Stone Blackwell, with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore and others as occasional contributors. It reports the progress of the work everywhere. Besides the special subjects of which it treats, it has always a story, a children's column, and po-

etry. Specimen copies sent free. The discovery that "Charles Egbert Craddock" is not a man, but merely a name to conceal the identity of a brilliant Southern her literary work was done there, and the characteristic feature of her writings is the descriptions of life and scenes in the Cummonentary value, and that numerous other estatement and paragraphs represent the extra work of tired editors and reporters whose calculate constitute all the outlay that the ofzine received complimentary criticisms on both sides of the Atlantic. None of her

read all her manuscript without a suspicion that it was the production of a woman's brain. The disclosure of her identity when she called upon Mr. Aldrich on March 2. created a sensation in literary circles. "Drift-Sledge in the Settlemint," "The Star in the Valley," "Electioneerin' on Big Injun Mounting," "The Romance of Sunrise Rock," "The Dancin' Party at Harrison's Cove," 'Over on the T'other Mounting," and "The 'Harnt' that Walks Chilhowee' -- the last a ghost story of peculiar power-are the quaint titles of the "Atlantic" studies published in book form under the title of "In the Tennes-

Written for the Sunday Sentinel.

Women's Wages. "Productive industry is now organized on the assumption that women's work is to re-

ceive less compensation than men's." This is one of the "reasons" given for the ow wages of women in the Manual of Political Economy used in the Indianapolis High School. The author goes on to say: "If the rule is a false one, it can not be suddenly changed without deranging the entire system of production and exchange."

Imagine the use of similar language in reference to the wages of a large or an influential body of voters in the State! During the late political campaign how quickly was the expression of a certain clergyman rebuked and disavowed by the party of whi h he was a member, not so much that he was alone in the sentiments he expressed as that its utterance was "inopportune" -- offensive to a body of men whose ballots were valuable. Let woman become a political factor in the State and wage-equality may b trusted to a lapt itself to the altered condition of things.

Why should the exclusion of woman from political power work discrimination against her in the struggle for existence? When her necessary expenses are as great as those of man, why should she be compelled to accept a fraction of his wages for performing the same duties?

When in certain fields of labor the woman is confessedly his superior, if in some rare instance her wages approximate the standard of the man's why is the equalization hailed as an act of benevolent condescension

instead of one of simple justice? The answer suggests itself. When competing with the other sex, woman contends against

With its dynastic reasons of larger bones And stronger sinews." What would the political economists do if

"The pressure of an alien tyranny.

cut, change and condense, to revise and pol- ing the largest salary for the smallest amount So, though the Legislature of 1883 enabled

women to fill any school office in the State, one of the numerous circumlocution offices which in our law-ridden State are always ready to evade or retard equitable legislation, sent forth an opinion that women can not hold the office of County Superintendent because county officers must be electors. Glancing over the Superintendent's report, we select a few items without comment. The average wages of teachers per day in

the following counties: De Kalb County Men \$1 49. Women \$1.96 Wells...... 1.59. 1.19, Marion 2 85, 2.17,

> Expressions. We look too high for our daily needs; God trusts them not to the faithless air-

Our truest blessings are those within Our closest reach, and are everywhere, The infinite heavens refuse to hear Our cries, and the silence that bids retreat Should send us back with humbled hearts

To our own good world, here, under our feet. -Julia H. Thayer. One of the speakers announced in the reg ular course of the Chicago Philosophical Association, being prevented from meeting his engagement, the evening was assigned to Mrs. L. May Wheeler. When some of the philosophers, and doubting savants saw the little, modest woman they prophecied failure, but when she had submitted her thoughts upon some phases of the woman question, and also replied to her critics, some thought a giant had spoken, while many earnest women earnestly congratulated their

little champion.—The New Era. The interests, tastes duties, and position of women have come to the constitute a saparate department of literature, and often a literature by itself. The time has passed when men wrote down to women; and it was the mile-stone of a new era when the greatest of modern poets put into the hands of woman at the close of his "Faust" the guiding thread of the world's future 'Das Ewigweibliche zichet uns hinan,"or, as Bayard Taylor translates it.

"The Woman soul leadeth us Upward and On."

-T. W. Higginson. Many women voted at the school election last Monday. They came to the polls, de posited their ballots, and returned to their homes. Among them were the wives of three men who have declared that under no circumstances should their consorts destroy their modesty and ruin their characters by such brazen conduct. Not a woman was injured in the least. All deported themselves as though slepping to a box office to purchase a ticket for an entertainment, to a market to order a rosst, or to a bank to deposit money. And it would be the same were they to vote at a general election, where their presence would have an excellent effect on the men who gather at the polls. The 7 are needed much worse at general school elections.-New Northwest.

Women of the South,

Mrs. E. B. Cheesborough in Planter's Journal. Since the necessity has arisen for Southern workers, there seems a disposition to blame the men of the South that the women of that section were not enrolled sponer in that vast

company. The necessity did not exist for the majority of Southern women to earn their living, and those that were compelled to do so met with no opposition from the men. That these ladies should have contented themselves with such occupations as teaching, sewing and keeping boarding-houses, was not because man's prejudices barred the gates to something higher, but because women themselves had neither the training nor wish for any. thing else. As to entering the professions. they showed no disposition to do so. It is a notable fact that the first woman physician in this country, Elizabeth Blackwell, an English woman, studied under Dr. John Dickson, of Ashville, N. C., and subsequently under his brother, Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson, of Charleston, S. C. These gentle-men were refined, high-toned, and full of courteous chivalry to woman. They did not deny her the right to work in her own way and to pursue the bent of her talent; and these two Southern men it was who gave to the first woman who studied medicine in the United States her early instruction, and this in defiance of all established precedents. Did any other woman follow her example at the South? Not then, and up to this day very few have. It remained for the Northern and Western women to do what the Southern women shrunk

from, and now at the North there are many lady physicians in lucrative practice, while at the South there are very few.

The Southern woman lacked independence. She would not, for the world, do what other women were not doing, and she tied herself to her grandmother's apron strings and would not break loose. Reared in the privacy of a charming and refined home, in-dulged in a way that only southern fathers ers as not of common clay, waited on and flattered by the eld family servants, who walked after her to school with her books, and when she "came out" took pride

and surrounded by admirers-these Southern women lived happy lives amid the suppy bowers of their own Southland. They had leisure to cultivate the social amenities of life, leisure for self improvement and for ing Down Lost Creek," "A-Playin' of Old | the gentle charities. They had time to exercise a queenly hospitality, to rear their families, to minister to the sick, and to look after their household. Why should they wish to find another fate? What gain could they promise themselves, in the way of happiness, in the forum, in the crowded marts of trade. or in the jostling ranks of professional life? "I have died ten deaths," said a Southern lady of culture and refinement, "in going through the New York press." She was courageous and resolute; she sought the literary work and procured it, but this sensitive woman "died ten desths." nevertheless, in encountering the surroundings of the newspaper cffice.

The Southern man did not force the Southern woman into the position she occupied. It was in the natural order of things that she should find this position, and it was in the natural order of things that she should keep it. When a new order arose her position changed; and that she had made no preparation to meet the change was not her fault; nor that of any one else. She will learn a lesson, perhaps, from the past; and every Southern girl will learn some special branch by which she can maintain herself when the necessity arises,

The Southern woman of the past was by no means a nonentity; neither is the Southern woman of the present. It was a Southern woman, Anna Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, who started the undertaking, and who was chiefly instrumental in carrying it out, to preserve to the country the home of Washington. Although an invalid, she wrote appeals and sent there over the country, and by her elequence succeeded in interesting such men as Edward Everett in her undertaking. It is the women, not the men of South Carolina, who have raised the money to erect a monument to Mr. Calhoun, and which is now being sculptured in Rome. The women of that State have raised several monuments to the Confederate dead. and the women of other Southern States have carried out the same work.

In literature the Southern woman is not by any means unknown. The three most popular female novelists, whose works sell the best, are Southern women-Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Wilson (Miss Evans), and Marian Harland. Another Southern woman, Miss Fisher ("Christian Reid,") has achieved popularity by her novels. With the exception of Alice Cary, who will ever remain "the Queen of American Song," Mrs. Welby, a Southern women, takes first rank as a poet. Then there is Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, of Lexington, Va. There are several Southern women on magazines and newspapers in New York city, one of whom has edited two different publications there quite acceptably.

The Southern woman has shown herself changed position. Throwing herself into the great conflict work, she has come off conqueror, by her ambition to excel, force of will and patient industry. When there was no necessity for her to be a money-getter she was content with her home duties, her social life and her works of charity; but when the necessity arose she did not shrink from it: and if not prepared to put on all the armor of work and to handle all the weapons of warfare, she has succeeded pretty well in fighting the enemy poverty.

"They who would be free themselves must strike the blow;" and the women who aspire to fill positions of trust and honor must make themselves capable before they ask man's suffrage and sufferance.

Governor Pierce's Veto Message. Executive Office, Bismarck, D. T., March 13.-To the Speaker of the House of Repre sentatives: I herewith return House bill No. 71 with my objections to its becoming a law. A measure of this kind demands careful and car did consideration, both because of its importance and because of the acknowledged sincerity and high character of those who favor it. There are certain reasons, however, why I can not approve such a mearsure at this time, and other reasons why I can not approve this particular bill. It is desirable in my judgment, that we act so far as possible as if if we were governed, restrained, and guided by a constitution adapted by ourselves. If we had a constitution modelled after the State an extraordinary proposition like this would be submitted to the people. If Congress thinks woman suffrage wise it has the power to establish it. It is unfair to to shift the responsibility on the territories and then hold them responsible for alleged imprudent legislation. I am assured the enactment of this law will delay our claims to statehood, and at so critical a period it is better that no pretext whatever he given for such postponement. It is doubted many if a majority of the women of Dakota want the franchise. The point is made, and a very good one, that the fact that one woman does not want a right is not a justifiable reason for refusing it to another who does. Yet it must not be forgotten that the enfranchise ment of women confers not only a privilege. but a grave burden and responsibility. We cendemn the man who neglects to vote as recreant to his duty. If women are enfranchised the right conferred becomes an obligation as imperious to them as to men; as binding on those who oppose as those who favor this act. I think the women of Dakota should have a voice in determining whether they should assume this burden or not. So much for the general proposition. There are two other features of this bill which I can scarcely think satisfactory to the advocates of woman suffrage themselves. I am satisfied that they should appear in a measure claiming to advance the rights of women. It the vote of women is needed anywhere it is in our cities. In many existing city charters a distinct clause appears providing that males alone shall possess the qualifications of electors. In this bill the word male is only stricken out of one chapter of the code, leaving the disability still standing against hundreds of women equally entitled to recognition. The women of Sioux Falls, the women of Mitchell, the women of Brookings, the women of Chamberlain, of Watertown, and a great many of the most important cities in Southern Dakota would be disqualified from voting under these special enactments even though this bill became a law. At this very session charters have been created with that provision retained, and they would make this bill aborative and largely inoperative. A still more objectionable feature, and one deliberately inserted, is the clause debarring women from the right to hold office. If the word "male" had been stricken out of the code, and no other action taken they would bave been eligible, and I believe there was a wide teeling that many offices, particularly those connected with benevolent institutions, could be most appropriately filled with women, but this clause practically forbids their appointment. If women are good enough to vote, they are good enough to be voted for; if they are qualified to choose officials, they are qualified to be chosen. I do not say I would approve this measure were it otherwise worded, but I certainly would not indorse a bill which thus keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope, which deliberately and avowedly debars and disqualifies women while assuming to exalt and honor them. These objections are apart from the abstract right of women to the ballot, but they show how necessary it is to approach such a subject with deliberation. If women are to be enfranchised let it be done not as a thirty-day wonder, but as a merited reform resulting from mature reflection, approved by the public conscience, and sanctioned by the enlightened judgment of the people.

> "The First Lady of the Land." [Lilian Whiting In the Inter-Ocean.]

GILBERT A. PIERCE, Governor.

The social evolution of Miss Cleveland will be watched with considerable speculative interest. She is altogether a new type of woman to figure as the first lady of the land. She has neither the charm and the romance of youth and beauty about her as had Miss Lane, nor has she the dignity of matronhood

Mr. Adlrich, of 'the Atlantic, had in seeing her dressed for the ball, | conferred by marriage. She is not an accomplished and experienced woman of the world, nor is she a beauty and a belle. She represents a comparatively new type of womanhood produced by social evolutionthe unmarried woman who by intelligence and cultivation holds her individual place in the world and who has nothing in common with the traditional "old maid" of the past, but to whom the loss of youth has brought compensations of the deeper charms of expression, of mental cultivation and intellectual attraction. Now, what will she do with her position? Will she give herself into the hands of fashionable women to be manipulated as they please, and be transformed' into a poor imitation of the exclusive woman of society? or will she hold bravely her own standards and set the seal of official approval on the higher intellectual life for won en? It is a question that is interesting as a typical one of society, and on its fulfillment will depend the estimation in which Miss Cleveland will be held in social history. To be an elegant and fashionable woman of the world-even to be that exclusively, if one is born and bred to it-may be all very well, as all genuine and unaffected attitudes have a certain value of their own; but a cheap imitation of fashionable eleganca is, of all things, the most to be deprecated. Miss Cleveland has been a woman identified with intellectual life. A prominent New York journal has just recalled an address given by her before the alumnae of Elmira College on "Altwithic Faith," and the writer says:

Of all the addresses given during the quarter of a century of the college by many of our men, such as Professor Upson, Dr. Walcott Calkins. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and the editor of the Evangelist, this was pronounced second to rone of them, and for practical adaptation to the young ladies the best. She illustrated her subject by Chadija, the wife of Mohammed, who bilieved in him when all men despised him, and whose faith in him made him what he became. Every one must have his Chadija. There is need of faith in God, faith in self. and faith in humanity. She would be hopeful and not pessimistic.

Since that time she has given frequent lectures at the coilege, which have been very popular with the young ladies. Her name is found in the last catalogue in the faculty as lecturer on medieval history. The country may congratulate itself upon having so intelligent and public-spirited a woman in

the White House. Miss Cleveland has an admirable opportunity for holding herself true to those higher standards of life which, while they include all the aesthetic effects of fashionable elegance, all the constant social interchange that is inevitable in Washington society, and yet not limited to the mere current coin of cards and calls and compliments, but hold within themselves some of the permanent as well as the transient interests of life. The fully equal to meet the emergencies of her | country will watch to see what Washington society will do with Miss Cleveland and what | ered with plain or shirred velvet, a cockade Miss Cleveland will do with Washington so-

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

A pretty table scarf is of old gold Turkish satin, with bands of rich autumn leaves embroidered on the ends, which may be finished in plain or single ball fringe of gold

A beautiful frame for a sea view in water color is of plain wood, over which is drawn a silver netting, while a silvered rope passes through silver rings in the corners, and suspends it on the wall.

For dinner or supper parties small silver or china shells are pretty to put lobster salade or salade Russe in, or an oyster on a bed of greenstuff. Little china ramaquin cases may be used in the same way; they are easier to serve, and look better than a large A bandsome scrap basket is of fine straw

lined with gold-colored satin slightly shirred. The outer hanging is of olive plush, with bunch of crimson poppies with half-open buds, and a few leaves embroideried on it. The fringe is of mixed olive and gold color, and a large bow of olive ribbon is placed on one side of the top of the basket, If flannel dresses of the children are soiled,

and at all greasy, add borax to the water in which they are washed. Dissolve a large tablespoonful of borax in a pint of boiling wa ter, put about a third of it in the first suds in which the garment is to be washed, another third in the next water, and the rest of it in the rinsing water, shake the garments thoroughly before hanging them up to dry.

A comparatively inexpensive cream-cake is made of two cups of sugar, two cups and three quarters of another cup of houer, half a cup of sweet milk, four eggs, a piece of butter as large as two eggs, a teaspoonful of cream tariar, a half a teaspoonful of sods. This may be baked in three or four layers. The cream is made of one cup of sugar, half a cup of flour, two eggs, the white and yolks beaten separately, and the whites beaten to a stiff froth, and one pint of milk. Let this cook until it is thick, let it cool, and then flavor with vanilla.

A dish which never fails to give satisfaction to young people is made by boiling half a cup of rice. When done and cold, mix it with one quart of sweet milk, the volks of four eggs, and flour sufficient to make a stiff batter, beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth stir a teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar into the flour, mixing thoroughly and after all the ingredients are well beaten. put in the whites of the eggs; bake on a griddle in good-sized cakes; spread them while hot with a little butter and then with jam of any kind. They may be rolled up and have the ends cut off smoothly and have powdered sugar scattered over them, or they may be put together like sandwiches and then have the sugar sprinkled over them.

FASHION AS IT FLIES.

Spring Woolens-New Jerseys-The Coming Bonnet, mohairs are the various terms for the various | 'Uncle you must have cried a great deal wool stuffs used for spring dresses. The | when you were a little boy." tufted wools have the appearance of being very heavy, but are really of the light weight necessary for warm weather, as they are very sleazily woven, the bulk of the wool being laid in rough and fozzy cross-bars or stripes similar to those goods familiarly known as bourette, while others with still deeper fleece are called Astrakhan canvas because of their resemblance to that fur. The canvas cloths have sometimes square meshes precisely like the canvas used for embroidery, and are called etamine, while others are merely sheer, like scrim, or like batiste. There are silk, wool and linen canvas cloths, and all these are made in a single color for the whole or for only a part of the dress, while many are accompanied by striped fabrics in which velvet or satin, silk or moire stripes alternate with those of the canvas. These canvas stuffs are the novelties of the sesson, but it is not probable that they will take the place of the smoother woolens known as mousseline de laine, nuns' veiling, albatross, etc. However, to make the latter remain popular new features are introduced, such as a silk warp, which, being added to the sheer fine wool of nuns' veiling, gives an exquisitely soft fabric, while on the slightly heavier wools are printed or embroidered figures in contrasting colors, and still others are made of two widely different changing colors. What is called sweet pea color, showing first red and then blue, is in favor for young ladies' dresses either of wool or of silk, while brown with blue or gold with black, is shown for those who are older.

The serges, Cheviots, and bison cloths sold in sheer qualities for about \$1 a yard in double widths are the popular fabrics for dresses for general wear; for the street they are chosen in quiet dark brown, dim blue, and biege shades, while for the house the preference is given to white, cream, or fawn-colored serges, and tailors are also making

stripes for trimming, or else it is accompanied by wool lace to be put on plainly or in flounces, or to represent a full skirt by being a single deep flounce. The mohairs and allapaces that English tailors and fashionable modistes import in fawn, biege, pearl gray, and ecru shades have appeared in the large dry-goods stores, where they are also shown in white grounds with black, red, brown, or blue diamond-shaped figures, or with stripes. The colored mohairs are meant for travelling and walking dresses to take the place of cloth tailor suits, but last spring, when they were especially novel, fashionab'e young women wore them to afternoon receptions, and used them for visiting dresses,

Latest NOVELTIES IN JERSEYS present some patterns that are noteworthy. These are the fantail, the Fedora front, the evening dress coat, which is very similar in cut to a gentleman's full dress coat, the combination coat and yest, the latter either to match or of a different color, and a few others. The trimming used for these useful articles is broad and parrow braid or gold and silver cord, put on in military style and giva dashing appearance to the garment. Jerseys are made not alone of wool, but also of a new material known as "lisle thread jersey cloth," which is of wonderful strength and has a finish and fineness approaching silken fabrics. This new material is likely to be

very popular.

THE COMING BONNET. The coming bonnet is the small capote: the coming hat is high of crown and narrow of brim. Infinite variety is, however, built up on these general lines, and the shapes are more numerous than ever. Some of the crowns are peaked, some pointed, others fist, oval, or sounded. There are rolled brims, straight brims, fluttered brims, flat brims, and brims tip-tilted back against the crown. There are nun's bonnets and turbans, peaked pokes, close caps, and the woman who, amid all this abundance of dedesign, can not find something to suit her style must be hopelessly ignorant as to her own requirements.

The bonnets, for once, show more diversity than the hats, and it appears as though the French manufacturers had turned their designers loose, with the general order to produce all the novel shapes possible in straw or net and crinoline. The new shape is a veritable hemlet with spherical crown and visor brim; another has an oval crown, like a melon rind cut lengthwise; and yet another has the same effect, with the ends of the melon sliced off. Another vagary in crowns has evidently had for its inspfration the gable end of a Pennsylvania barn, and the Breton camp, with short wings standing out at the back on either side, is the motif of an. other. Several of last year's shapes reappear, the high square crown being especially

The close capote, with either square or round crown, is the usual choice for cloth bonnets to match suits, the brims being covbow of velvet ribbon forming the trimming. Many of the new shapes have the crown at the back slit up or notched out to show the hair. The general drift is for the accommodation of hair piled on the very top of the head, although fashion, in a less exacting humor than usual, allows a few models with which the hair may be worn low.

Some charming bonnets for the demi ratson are shown of black lace, embroidered in either gold or silver. Piece lace forms the crown, and a double row of fluted lace edging the brim. A row of gilt braid divides the two and no trimming is needed beyord a cluster of flowers or leaves on top in front of the crown.

Among the late winter millinery are shown some pretty bo mets suitable to wear until warm weather, which are made of many shades of brown cloth, the colors ranging from palest doe to dark wood brown. The cloth is cut in small-pointed leaves pinked at the edge, each leaf being laid over its predecessor without any special or set arrangement of color. The strings are of dark brown velvet, with narrow satin ones above of a pale shade of cream. Black velvet bonnets are shown with the crowns covered with a network of fine amber beads, and at the side are immense bunches of shaded velvet daffodils and feliage.

A Dying Quakeress and Her Children, [Manchester Courier.]

A member of the Society of Friends, living at Settle, in Craven, had to take a journey to the borders of Scotland. She left her family, consisting of a boy and two girls, aged respectively seven, six and four, behind. After an absence of three weeks, and when on her homeward journey, the Quakeress was seized with illness and died at Cockermouth. The friends at whose house the event o cur red, seeing the hopeless nature of the attack, made notes of every circumstance attending the last hours of the dying wife and mother.

One morning, on the nurse at Settle going nto the sleeping-room of the children, she found them sitting up in bed in great excite ment and delight, crying out: "Mamma has been here;" and the little one said: "She called: "Come Esther." Nothing could make them doubt the fact, intensely visible as it had been to them, and it was carefully noted down to entertain the mother on her speedly expected return home.

The same morning, as she lay dying on her bed at Cockermouth, she said: "I should be ready to go if I could but see my children."

She then closed her eyes, it was thought to recpen them no more; but after ten minutes of perfect stillness she looked up brightly and said:

"I am ready now; I have been with my children," and then at once peacefully passed away. When the notes taken at the two places were compared, the day, the hour and minute were the same.

A very homely man, finding his little nephew crying one day, said to him: "Johnny, you shouldn't cry; it will make you look homely as you grow older." The little fellow gazed earnestly at the speaker Tufted wools, serges, canvas cloths and | for a moment, and then said solemnly:

Grace seeing her aunt write a message on a postal-card, called for an envelope, saying I'm going to write a letter, too, Aunt Jane, but I don't want it to go bareheaded like

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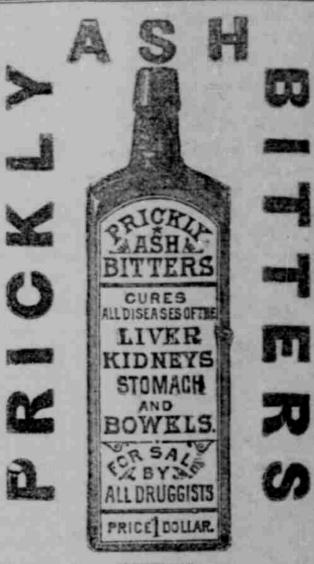
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Metal Poison.

I am a coppersmith by trade, and during & series of years my arms (being bare when at work) have absorbed a wonderful amount of metal poison. Having a scrofulous tendency from my youth, the small particles of copper and brass would get into the sores, and by this process the poison was conveyed into my blood till my whole system became injected. I was treated with the old remedies of mercury and todide potas Salivation followed, my teeth are all loose in my head, my digestive organs deranged, and I have been helpless in bed for over a year with mer-curial rheumatism. My joints were all swoolen, and I lost the use of my arms and legs, and became helpless as an infant.

My sufferings became so intense that it was im-

possible for me to rest. The doctors advised me to go to the city bospital for treatment. This I could not bear. A friend, who has proved a friend indeed, urged me to try Swift's Specific, believing it would cure me. Others discouraged me, but I secured a few bottles, and have now taken two dozen bottles. The first effect of the medicine was to bring the poison to the surface, and I broke out all over in running sores. They soon disap-peared, and my skin cleared off. My knees, which became twice their natural size, have resumed their usual size, and are supple as of yore. My arms and hands are all right again, and can use them without pain. The entire disease has left all parts of the body, save two ulcers on my wrists, which are healing rapidly. I am weak from long confinement, but I have the use of all my limbs. This medicine is bringing me out of the greatest trial of my life, and I can not find words sufficient to express my appreciation of its virtues, and the gratitude I feel that I ever heard

PETER E. LOVE, Augusta, Ga.

Malarial Poison.

The drouth in Southwest Georgia last spring dried up the wells, and we were compelled to use water from the creek on the plantation. The re-sult was that all were troubled with chills and fever. I carried with me several bottles of Swift's Specific, and as long as I took it I had perfect bealth. As soon as I ceased taking it I, like the rest, was afflicted with chills. When I resumed its use, I was all right again. We have used it in our family as an antidote for malaria poison for two or three years, and have never known it to W. C. FURLOW. fail in a single instance. Sumter Co., Ga., Sept. 11, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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